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MONTANA

EMPLOYMENT AND LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Volume 19, Number 2 2nd Quarter 1989 Report

A Quarterly Publication Of The Research & Analysis Bureau

ECONOMIC HIGHLIGHTS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK

The **Second Quarter 1989 Montana Civilian Labor Force** has increased by 7,300 over the previous quarter—and by about 600 over the second quarter of 1988. The growth is the result of a normal seasonal increase as employers start to gear up for their spring hiring.

Montana's employment outlook continues to look a little brighter as the **total average employment** for the second quarter of 1989 has increased over the corresponding quarter of last year by 5,600—and has gained by 13,600 over the previous 3 months.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The total average number of Montanan's reported as unemployed is still showing a downward trend. The **number of unemployed** in Montana has declined from 28,500 in the second quarter of 1988—to 23,500 in the second quarter of 1989.

TOTAL NON-AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

Non-agricultural employment continues to show improvement as the second quarter's average employment has increased by 9,000

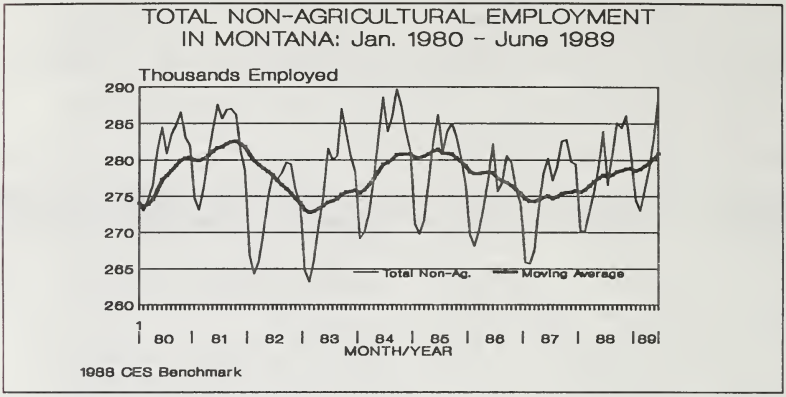
Montana Quarterly Trends

Quarter	CLF*	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1989-2nd	403.3	379.8	23.5	5.8%
1989-1st	396.0	366.2	29.8	7.5%
1988-4th	401.0	377.5	23.5	5.9%
1988-3rd	407.2	382.9	24.3	6.0%
1988-2nd	402.7	374.2	28.5	7.1%
1988-1st	393.2	361.4	31.8	8.1%

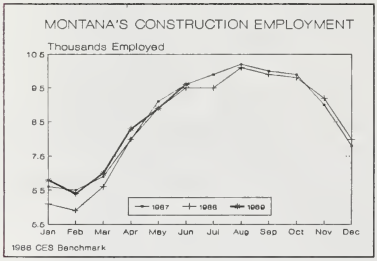
*CLF-Civilian Labor Force (In Thousands) 1989 Benchmark

PLEASE RETURN

DEC 7 - 1989



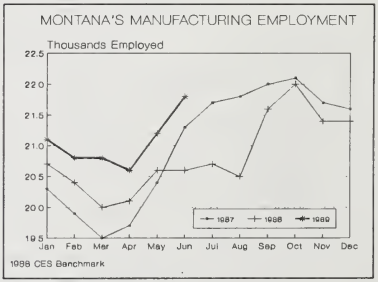
from the previous quarter—and is above the second quarter of 1988 by 3,800. Total non-agricultural employment has been showing steady-but-slow growth since 1986.



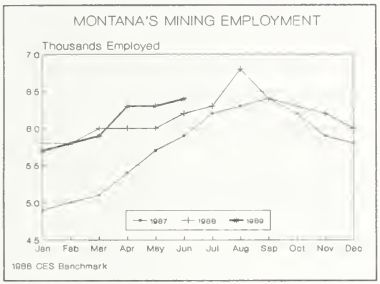
The year-to-date employment for **CONSTRUCTION** continues to parallel 1987 figures, and is averaging about 300 more than for the same period in 1988. The most notable gain so far in 1989 was from March to April—as employment grew by 1,300. May employment increased by 600, while June employment increased by 700.

June 1989 construction employment gains were reported in **heavy construction** (+200), **special trades** (+200) and **general building** (+200). Since last year, special trades have gained 100 jobs, general building remained the same—and heavy construction reported 100 fewer employees.

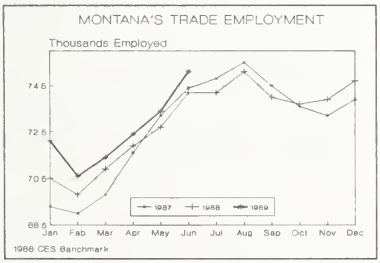
Total MANUFACTURING employment for year-to-date is about 700 more than for the same period last year—and about 900 more than for the comparable period in 1987. There were increases from May to June of 1989 in **lumber & wood products** (+400); **stone, clay & glass** (+100); and **food & kindred products** (+100). Lumber & wood products has 800



more employees than last year, when employment suffered because of an on-going labor dispute. Primary metals; stone, clay & glass; and **furniture & fixtures** have each added about 100 jobs since last year.

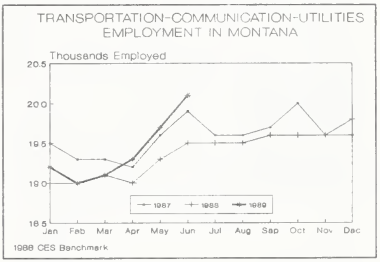


MINING showed a seasonal gain of 500 over last quarter—and a gain of 200 over the comparable period in 1988. Improvements over last quarter have been shown in **metal mining** (+200); **coal mining** and **quarrying** combined (+200), and **oil & gas extraction** (+100). Oil & gas extraction, however, is still down by 100 from last year.

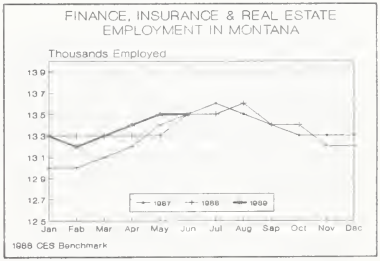


Total employment in **TRADE** for the second quarter has increased by an average of 2,200 since the first quarter. A larger-than-normal seasonal advance was noted in June as 1,700 employees were added to the industry. Comparing June 1989 with June 1988, the industry gained a total of 900 employees in **wholesale nondurable** (+500); **general merchandise** (+300); **eating & drinking places** (+200); **food stores** (+100), and **building materials** (+100). **Auto dealers & gas stations** have lost 100 jobs since last year.

The number of jobs in **TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION and UTILITIES** has increased 600 over the first quarter. **Transportation** and **communications & utilities** each gained about 300 employees.



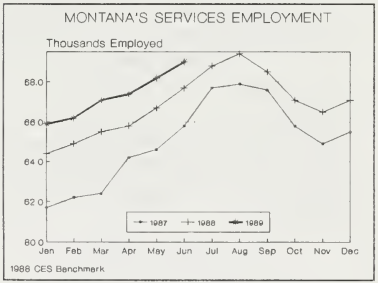
There were 600 more jobs in T.C.U. in June 1989 than June 1988. The largest gains were in **railroads** (+200)—and **trucking & warehousing** (+200).



FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE employment for second quarter 1989 averaged about 200 over the previous quarter—and about 100 over the same period

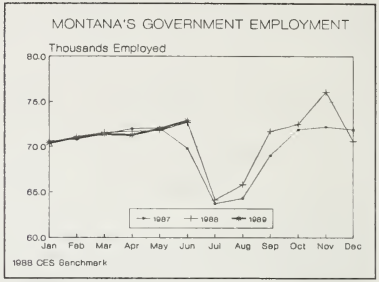
last year. A slight increase of employment occurred from April to May. The total F.I.R.E. industry reported no changes in employment from May to June. Also, the number of jobs for the month of June remained the same as one year ago in June 1988.

The **SERVICE** industry continues to grow. The current 3 month average shows employment 1,800 higher than for the first 3 months of the year. A break out of the service industry for the second quarter shows employment increases in **lodging places** (+200); **amusement & recreation** (+400); **medical services** (+400), and **social services** (+100)—with other services making up the remainder of the increases. **Private education** employment was down by 200.



Employment gains and loss comparisons between the months of June 1989 and June 1988, show **lodging places** (-700); **medical services** (+1,100); **amusement & recreation** (+400); **legal services** (+200); **private education** (+200), and **social services** (+600).

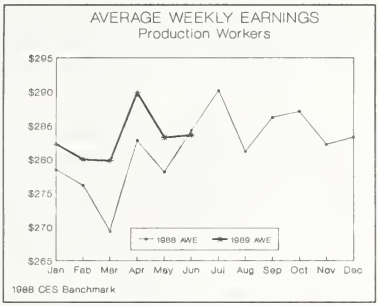
GOVERNMENT employment has gained approximately 1,200 employees since the first quarter of the year. The additional employment is a result of normal seasonal hiring, as the **federal government** has added 500 employees primarily for summer work in the forest and parks. **Local government** gained 1,300 employees despite layoffs in schools—with most hiring made for seasonal work in parks, camp grounds, recreational areas and weed control. **State government**, however, lost 600 employees due to seasonal school employment declines.

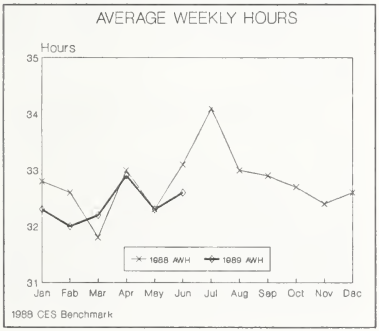


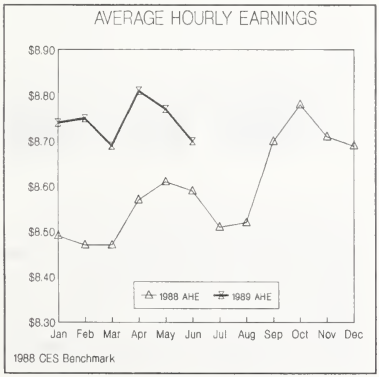
AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS

A 7 cent decline in **average hourly earnings**, and a 0.3 increase in **average weekly hours** combined for a gain of 35 cents in the average weekly earnings from May to June. The **average weekly earnings** are 71 cents (0.2%) lower than last year—as production workers were reported to be working 0.5 hours less a week, and earning 11 cents (1.3%) more per hour.

Over the month of June, the average weekly hours went down in nondurable manufacturing and transportation. Since June of 1988, the average weekly hours are down in all industries except durable manufacturing, retail trade and F.I.R.E. From last year, the average hourly earnings have gone down in durable manufacturing; food & kindred products; transportation, and wholesale trade.







HIGHLIGHTS BY INDUSTRY COMPONENTS

AGRICULTURE

It looks like Montana should enjoy a good wheat harvest this year. Agriculture experts say a small winter wheat crop will be offset by what may be a record spring wheat harvest—planted when much of the state's winter wheat crop suffered winterkill early in the year. In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has forecast high wheat prices this year, partly because several other wheat-growing states have been plagued by drought and harvest rain problems. Among those interested in Montana's wheat crop are Japanese buyers, who have been touring the state to inspect the wheat crop according to a Montana Wheat and Barley Committee spokesman.

State agriculture experts are predicting a great 1989 hay harvest. They say farmers are averaging two to three tons per acre in Central Montana.

The state plans to lease water rights from willing irrigators on stretches of several streams during the summer of 1990 in order to ensure adequate water flow for fisheries. The leasing was authorized under the provisions of a water leasing bill passed during the 1989 Legislature. A Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks official said results of the pilot project will be presented to the Legislature's Water Policy Committee, which will then make recommendations to the 1991 Legislature.

The Disaster Assistance Act of 1988 was responsible for paying a total of $213.7 million in drought-assistance benefits to nearly 19,000

state farmers according to Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service financial reports.

Some Montana farmers are now growing buckwheat for Japanese buyers. A Cascade-area farm consultant says he has been recruiting Montana farmers to grow buckwheat—which will be shipped to Japan, ground into flour, and used to make a traditional noodle that is a staple in the Japanese diet.

Water users along Montana's Milk River are studying a $190 million irrigation improvement plan that would serve about 800 area irrigators. The proposal includes more than $101 million in improvements to reservoirs and canals, and more than $87 million to build a canal from the Missouri River at Virgelle to just below Fresno Reservoir near Havre.

Mexican beer appearing in Montana grocery stores may have been brewed with Montana barley. A Montana Wheat and Barley Committee spokesman says that a drought in Mexico and barley shortages in Canada resulted in Mexican brewers buying malting barley grown in Montana, North Dakota and Minnesota this year.

A Helena rose-growing business is slowly rebuilding after it lost thousands of roses when a February train accident and explosion knocked out power to its rose greenhouses. The rose enterprise's owner says he hopes to be back in business by Valentine's Day of 1990.

MINING

Pegasus Gold Corporation's Beal Mountain Mine has officially opened south of Fairmont. A Pegasus spokesman says the company plans to mine 8.7 million tons of ore at the mine site during the next 10 years. The mine employs about 70 people, and will close between Nov. 30 and March 1 to leave the surrounding wildlife habitat area largely undisturbed during the winter.

The state's largest gold producer, Pegasus Gold Corporation, has acquired another gold mine in Montana. The 150-acre Basin Creek Mine near Rimini, formerly called Pauper's Dream, is located about 8 miles from Pegasus Gold's Montana Tunnels mine, but will be a "completely separate facility" according to a Pegasus spokesman. The newest Pegasus mine employs about 35 people—bringing to 600 the number of people Pegasus employs with its 4 Montana mining operations, according to the spokesman.

The Stillwater Mining Company has announced long-range plans to establish a sister mine northwest of its Nye platinum and palladium mining complex by the early 1990s. The milled ore from that complex would be trucked to the smelter the company hopes to construct at its Nye complex next year, pending federal and state approval. The proposed expansion could double the number of people employed by the mining company.

Meridian Minerals officials say they have reached agreement with Korean and Japanese corporations to market coal in those countries. The agreements, company officials say, have pushed Meridian Minerals "significantly forward" in its plans to open a coal mine in the Bull Mountains south of Roundup in the

1990s. The plans depend, however, on demand for the coal, approval of mining permits and a land exchange with the Bureau of Land Management.

The Montana Department of Commerce has targeted Montana's gem and jewelry industry as an underdeveloped industry, and an industry association is being formed to work on improving the marketing of gems – particularly sapphires.

A Spokane mining firm has purchased Sunshine Mining Company's gold mining property near Lincoln. Spokesmen for the new owners have indicated interest in paying for an environmental impact statement for the proposed mine located near the Blackfoot River.

CONSTRUCTION

A State Department of Highway spokesman says the state expects to award $115 million in highway construction contracts this year. He says about 1,700 workers should be employed in from 70 to 80 construction projects.

Construction on Helena's Ten Mile Water Treatment Plant is on schedule, and should be finished by June of 1990 according to a project spokesman. The $7 million plant will treat water from Ten Mile Creek, which, when used, serves about 75 percent of city of Helena residents.

Construction is underway on the new Federal Aviation Administration flight service station at Great Falls International Airport. The station is scheduled to open in September 1990. It will replace services now provided by flight stations in Great Falls, Billings, Bozeman, Butte, Cut Bank, Lewistown, Livingston, Miles City and Missoula.

A high-speed ski lift is being constructed this summer at Big Mountain ski area. A high-lead, or "skyline" construction system used by the logging industry is being used to install the footings for the towers – which will be erected with the use of a helicopter, a ski area spokesman says.

The Montana Aeronautics Board has announced airport improvement loans for improvements at the Ennis, Lewistown, Anaconda, Plentywood and Jordan airports.

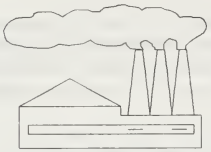
MANUFACTURING

A Lethbridge, Alberta firm has delayed a decision on where to locate a $20 million canola oil processing plant. Butte is one of three U.S. cities to be considered, along with Boise and Reno. There is also a possibility of the Canadian firm building the new plant at its Lethbridge headquarters. The Montana Legislature passed a bill during its recent special session that would give the firm a $600,000 property tax break if it locates in Butte.

A tax-relief law created during the 1989 Legislature's special session gives Montana businesses a $16.4 million break in the property taxes they pay each year on machinery and equipment. House Bill 20, which takes effect in 1990, cuts various personal property tax rates to a flat 9 percent. Money lost by local governments and school districts will be replaced with an allocation from the state's general fund.

Montana's Board of Investments and a Kalispell bank have agreed to make a $2.4 million economic development loan to a Darby lumber company so the company can buy enough private land and timber to operate for the next five years. The lumber company has had trouble acquiring enough logs for its mills, according to a company spokesman.

Western Sugar Company has installed a second air-pollution control scrubber in the beet plant's pulp drier as part of a plan to switch from gas to coal fuel. A company spokesman says the company plans to apply for a coal burning permit later in the summer.



A Frenchtown linerboard plant has announced plans to make some of the wood chips it needs to produce pulp for making linerboard. A spokesman says the plant used to buy all of its chips from sawmills, but will now be making some of its own by removing bark from logs and putting them through a chipping machine.

A manufacturing firm in Great Falls is producing baseball caps for sale to wholesale distributors and embroidery companies. The factory currently has about 15 employees and produces 300 to 500 caps a day according to the firm's manager.

A Bozeman firm has obtained a $1.5 million contract to provide the South Dakota Lottery with a video lottery system. A spokesman says the company, which currently employs 100 people, will add at least 30 more jobs.

A Deer Lodge firm that manufactures mining equipment has been selling its wares all over the world, and will soon be shipping trommels, sluice boxes and jigs to a remote Brazilian mine. After the equipment is barged to Brazil, it will be trucked 1,600 miles to within 5 miles of the mine—and then hand carried the rest of the way.

Top grade plywood is now being produced at a Libby manufacturing plant. Several million dollars in new equipment, combined with employee training, have enabled the plant to manufacture plywood with smooth and paintable surfaces, according to a company spokesman.

A non-profit Glendive organization plans to begin operating a caviar processing plant at Glendive by next summer. Sport fishermen would be allowed to donate eggs from their fish in return for the free cleaning of those fish under provisions of a new Montana law passed by the 1989 Legislature. Half the profits from the enterprise would go toward Fish, Wildlife and Parks Department fishery improvement projects, and half would go to the Glendive Chamber of Commerce for the development of historical, cultural and recreational projects in Eastern Montana.

The town of Wolf Point has learned that it will receive a community development block grant from the Montana Department of Commerce to help the town's largest employer expand its business to a new facility west of Wolf Point. The business manufactures vacuum cups used in moving glass, metal, appliances and many other products.

Four years ago a Columbia Falls couple produced a walking stick to be sold to Glacier Park hikers. This year the walking sticks, known as "Grizzly Switches" in Glacier, are being sold in 21 parks around the United States. The lodgepole sticks feature a leather wrist strap and a plastic coated tip.

The U.S. Navy has begun human clinical tests of a malaria vaccine developed by a Montana biotechnology company. The Hamilton

company is also working on products that might be used in the treatment of melanoma and head-and-neck surgery patients—and in the treatment of a respiratory disease of horses.

A Missoula compost producing company has announced plans to develop commercial operations in other communities around the country. The company makes compost and a potting soil from sewage sludge and sawmill waste materials. A company spokesman says the firm is looking at sites located near sewage treatment plants.

A Missoula computer software company has introduced its first off-the-shelf software product, which is a program to help security dealers produce monthly and quarterly reports. The company also does custom computer programming.

A Polson manufacturing firm recently captured a $2.5 million defense contract to supply the U.S. Army with vehicle power supplies. A spokesman for the firm says that about 24 new employees will be added to the firm's current workforce of about 30 people.

TRANSPORTATION

Butte's Port of Montana is officially open, and officials say the new $6 million transportation hub could revolutionize Montana's shipping network. The 57-acre facility is located on the only site in Montana with access to 2 transcontinental railroads and 2 interstate highways.

COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES

U.S. West Communications has re-established operator service within Montana for long-distance calls. Operators at the company's new office in Billings will handle operator assistance of long-distance calls previously provided by AT&T.

The Montana Board of Investments has approved the issuance of up to $65 million in tax-exempt revenue bonds to help finance a coal-fired power plant currently under construction at Colstrip. The independently owned plant was designed to burn waste coal mined in the area, and is much smaller than the 4 power plants already operating at Colstrip. It is expected to begin operating next spring, and will sell power to Montana Power Company.

Great Falls Gas Company says it plans to continue with plans to build a pipeline to obtain gas from a gas field south of Havre. Plans call for a 118-mile pipeline construction project to begin in the spring of 1990 according to company spokesmen.

RETAIL TRADE

A Yellowstone National Park concessionaire says it will move its winter offices from California to Bozeman this fall. Hamilton Stores will move it's buying, personnel and corporate offices to Bozeman according to the company's president.

A major Montana department store based in Billings has closed branch stores in Missoula, Helena and Bozeman. A company spokesman says the firm had decided to concentrate on retailing in Billings, as it has in the past.

A national fast-food restaurant chain will be opening a franchise on the Malmstrom Air Force Base at Great Falls in October. The new restaurant is being built on the base this summer.

FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE

A Glasgow bank closed this summer because of deficient capital and heavy loan losses—and reopened 3 days later under new ownership. The state's banking commissioner says the bank's closure is not an indication of problems among state banks. He says the general condition of Montana banks has been improving consistently over the past few years.

SERVICES

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana has announced a loss of almost $9.3 million in 1988. The non-profit company's president blames rapidly-rising health care costs for the loss.

Work on an 87,000 square-foot addition on a Kalispell hospital should begin soon. The hospital addition will be used for in-patient rehabilitation treatment for patients suffering from head injuries, stroke, spinal cord injuries, amputation, arthritis, multiple sclerosis and multiple injuries. The 19-bed wing is scheduled to open during spring of 1990.

A hospital chain that operates adolescent psychiatric hospitals in Billings and Butte has been purchased by company management and an investment partnership. A management spokesman says the group felt the hospital chain "would have a better chance to grow and prosper if it was owned by the people who manage it."

A Great Falls medical research institute has announced plans to raise $5 million in the next 3 years for an endowment fund to help finance research and expansion plans. An institute spokesman says fund-raising efforts will begin after the institute files the necessary documents to separate from a Great Falls hospital and become a non-profit organization.

GOVERNMENT

The 1989 Legislature passed legislation during its special session this summer designed to pump $20 million into the state's Workers' Compensation Insurance fund. The money for the one-time revenue boost will be achieved by requiring quarterly payment of state income taxes.

The Montana National Guard will be training some of its personnel at the site of the former Glasgow Air Force Base this year. The guard estimates that federal money spent by guardsmen during the year should bring about $250,000 to the Glasgow community.

A Montana Department of Labor and Industry publication recently was judged best in the nation in the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies' annual publications contest. Beginning with a glance at Montana's past, "Montana Workforce to the Year 2000: Opportunities and Challenges" looks to the state's future in terms of demographic patterns, employment growth, technological changes and workplace changes. Population, workforce and employment projections are compared with national trends. The publication is available from the department's Research & Analysis Bureau; P.O. Box 1728; Helena, MT 59624.

TABLE I-A

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
JUNE 1989(P)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	NEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	409,084	384,672	24,412	6.0%
YELLOWSTONE	58,805	55,445	3,360	5.7%
CASCADE	36,723	34,700	2,023	5.5%
BEAVERHEAD	5,291	5,080	211	4.0%
BIG HORN	4,516	3,950	566	12.5%
BLAINE	3,576	3,209	367	10.3%
BROADWATER	1,737	1,631	106	6.1%
CARBON	4,146	3,964	182	4.4%
CARTER	1,074	1,047	27	2.5%
CHOTEAU	3,085	3,008	77	2.5%
CUSTER	6,461	6,187	274	4.2%
DANIELS	1,344	1,311	33	2.5%
DAWSON	5,813	5,523	290	5.0%
DEER LODGE	4,265	3,937	328	7.7%
FALLON	1,649	1,552	97	5.9%
FERGUS	6,338	6,002	336	5.3%
FLATHEAD	30,102	27,863	2,239	7.4%
GALLATIN	26,782	25,886	896	3.3%
GARFIELD	996	984	12	1.2%
GLACIER	6,200	5,338	862	13.9%
GOLDEN VALLEY	575	536	39	6.8%
GRANITE	1,366	1,291	75	5.5%
HILL	8,607	8,143	464	5.4%
JEFFERSON	5,782	5,593	189	3.3%
JUDITH BASIN	1,525	1,467	58	3.8%
LAKE	10,963	10,134	829	7.6%
LEWIS & CLARK	26,760	25,427	1,333	5.0%
LIBERTY	1,050	1,017	33	3.1%
LINCOLN	8,695	7,855	840	9.7%
MCCONE	1,457	1,411	46	3.2%
MADISON	3,483	3,367	116	3.3%
MEAGHER	1,204	1,150	54	4.5%
MINERAL	1,555	1,447	108	6.9%
MISSOULA	40,761	38,491	2,270	5.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1,872	1,733	139	7.4%
PARK	6,142	5,825	317	5.2%
PETROLEUM	328	322	6	1.8%
PHILLIPS	3,051	2,916	135	4.4%
PONDERA	3,144	3,022	122	3.9%
POWDER RIVER	1,530	1,478	52	3.4%
POWELL	3,319	3,128	191	5.8%
PRAIRIE	821	790	31	3.8%
RAVALLI	11,675	10,657	1,018	8.7%
RICHLAND	6,107	5,634	473	7.7%
ROOSEVELT	5,724	5,218	506	8.8%
ROSEBUD	5,084	4,636	448	8.8%
SANDERS	3,260	2,953	307	9.4%
SHERIDAN	2,642	2,578	64	2.4%
SILVER BOW	13,906	12,706	1,200	8.6%
STILLWATER	3,379	3,244	135	4.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,664	1,608	56	3.4%
TETON	3,212	3,139	73	2.3%
TOOLE	2,402	2,298	104	4.3%
TREASURE	515	503	12	2.3%
VALLEY	4,819	4,624	195	4.0%
WHEATLAND	1,201	1,135	66	5.5%
WIBAUX	600	577	23	3.8%

TABLE I-B

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM

MAY 1989 (R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	402,299	380,180	22,119	5.5%
YELLOWSTONE	58,487	55,656	2,831	4.8%
CASCADE	36,294	34,513	1,781	4.9%
BEAVERHEAD	5,129	4,900	229	4.5%
BIG HORN	4,711	4,365	346	7.3%
BLAINE	3,831	3,591	240	6.3%
BROADWATER	1,658	1,572	86	5.2%
CARBON	4,091	3,875	216	5.3%
CARTER	1,103	1,087	16	1.5%
CHOUTEAU	3,068	3,006	62	2.0%
CUSTER	6,398	6,144	254	4.0%
DANIELS	1,378	1,349	29	2.1%
DAWSON	5,851	5,591	260	4.4%
DEER LODGE	4,090	3,788	302	7.4%
FALLON	1,539	1,451	88	5.7%
FERGUS	6,162	5,893	269	4.4%
FLATHEAD	29,549	27,110	2,439	8.3%
GALLATIN	25,531	24,565	966	3.8%
GARFIELD	992	983	9	0.9%
GLACIER	5,468	4,885	583	10.7%
GOLDEN VALLEY	561	539	22	3.9%
GRANITE	1,265	1,201	64	5.1%
HILL	8,545	8,174	371	4.3%
JEFFERSON	5,512	5,340	172	3.1%
JUDITH BASIN	1,514	1,466	48	3.2%
LAKE	10,798	10,003	795	7.4%
LEWIS AND CLARK	26,110	24,973	1,137	4.4%
LIBERTY	1,041	1,019	22	2.1%
LINCOLN	8,735	7,689	1,046	12.0%
MCCONE	1,430	1,386	44	3.1%
MADISON	3,151	3,012	139	4.4%
MEAGHER	1,214	1,141	73	6.0%
MINERAL	1,488	1,367	121	8.1%
MISSOULA	40,109	38,021	2,088	5.2%
MUSSELSHELL	1,894	1,766	128	6.8%
PARK	5,854	5,459	395	6.7%
PETROLEUM	333	328	5	1.5%
PHILLIPS	2,988	2,891	97	3.2%
PONDERA	3,180	3,085	95	3.0%
POWDER RIVER	1,516	1,468	48	3.2%
POWELL	3,157	3,002	155	4.9%
PRAIRIE	842	785	57	6.8%
RAVALLI	11,404	10,426	978	8.6%
RICHLAND	6,097	5,724	373	6.1%
ROOSEVELT	5,636	5,270	366	6.5%
ROSEBUD	5,321	5,036	285	5.4%
SANDERS	3,290	2,908	382	11.6%
SHERIDAN	2,676	2,623	53	2.0%
SILVER BOW	13,554	12,609	945	7.0%
STILLWATER	3,381	3,246	135	4.0%
SWEET GRASS	1,597	1,562	35	2.2%
TETON	3,171	3,072	99	3.1%
TOOLE	2,406	2,331	75	3.1%
TREASURER	511	504	7	1.4%
VALLEY	4,817	4,654	163	3.4%
WHEATLAND	1,267	1,198	69	5.4%
WIBAUX	608	582	26	4.3%

TABLE I-C

MONTANA MONTHLY LABOR FORCE BY COUNTY

LABOR FORCE STATISTICS

89 BM
APRIL 1989(R)

COUNTY	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY-MENT	UNEMPLOY-MENT	PERCENT RATE
MONTANA	398554	374405	24149	6.1%
YELLOWSTONE	58315	55626	2689	4.6%
CASCADE	36185	34295	1890	5.2%
BEAVERHEAD	5099	4806	293	5.7%
BIG HORN	4704	4279	425	9.0%
BLAINE	3733	3465	268	7.2%
BROADWATER	1673	1593	80	4.8%
CARBON	4196	3995	201	4.8%
CARTER	1078	1050	28	2.6%
CHOUTEAU	3071	2984	87	2.8%
CUSTER	6343	6078	265	4.2%
DANIELS	1356	1313	43	3.2%
DAWSON	5613	5353	260	4.6%
DEER LODGE	4002	3714	288	7.2%
FALLON	1537	1437	100	6.5%
FERGUS	6039	5723	316	5.2%
FLATHEAD	29082	26276	2806	9.6%
GALLATIN	25520	24348	1172	4.6%
GARFIELD	987	972	15	1.5%
GLACIER	5459	4770	689	12.6%
GOLDEN VALLEY	546	511	35	6.4%
GRANITE	1241	1151	90	7.3%
HILL	7975	7614	361	4.5%
JEFFERSON	5290	5105	185	3.5%
JUDITH BASIN	1474	1424	50	3.4%
LAKE	10702	9868	834	7.8%
LEWIS AND CLARK	25989	24900	1089	4.2%
LIBERTY	1036	1008	28	2.7%
LINCOLN	8556	7309	1247	14.6%
MCCONE	1421	1374	47	3.3%
MADISON	3168	2975	193	6.1%
MEAGHER	1232	1159	73	5.9%
MINERAL	1453	1290	163	11.2%
MISSOULA	39812	37599	2213	5.6%
MUSSELSHELL	1803	1710	93	5.2%
PARK	5612	5103	509	9.1%
PETROLEUM	324	319	5	1.5%
PHILLIPS	2975	2853	122	4.1%
PONDERA	3244	3097	147	4.5%
POWDER RIVER	1487	1445	42	2.8%
POWELL	3163	2962	201	6.4%
PRAIRIE	802	755	47	5.9%
RAVALLI	11426	10224	1202	10.5%
RICHLAND	6116	5673	443	7.2%
ROOSEVELT	5543	5193	350	6.3%
ROSEBUD	5149	4854	295	5.7%
SANDERS	3247	2771	476	14.7%
SHERIDAN	2673	2595	78	2.9%
SILVER BOW	13626	12672	954	7.0%
STILLWATER	3304	3181	123	3.7%
SWEET GRASS	1547	1510	37	2.4%
TETON	3161	3043	118	3.7%
TOOLE	2373	2305	68	2.9%
TREASURER	499	492	7	1.4%
VALLEY	4824	4634	190	3.9%

TABLE II
M O N T A N A

STATEWIDE EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

(IN THOUSANDS)

1989

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	AVG
(RESIDENCE DATA)													
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - PERSONS1/.....	395.3	396.6	396.1	398.5	402.3	409.1							
EMPLOYED PERSONS.....	366.3	366.6	365.6	374.4	380.2	384.7							
LABOR MANAGEMENT DISPUTE2/	0	0	0	0	64	64							
PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AGRICULTURE.....	23.1	28.8	27.9	36.8	38.6	38.5							
UNEMPLOYED PERSONS.....	29.0	30.0	30.5	24.1	22.1	24.4							
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, UNADJUSTED 3/..	7.3%	7.6%	7.7%	6.1%	5.5%	6.0%							
PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE, SEASONALLY ADJ.	6.2%	6.5%	6.7%	5.9%	5.5%	6.3%							
U.S. UNADJUSTED.....	6.0%	5.6%	5.2%	5.1%	5.0%	5.5%							
U.S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED.....	5.4%	5.1%	5.0%	5.3%	5.2%	5.3%							
(ESTABLISHMENT DATA) 1988													
NON-FARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS.....	274.5	273.0	275.9	279.0	283.2	288.4							
TOTAL PRIVATE.....	204.1	202.0	204.5	207.7	211.2	215.5							
MANUFACTURING.....	21.1	20.8	20.8	20.6	21.2	21.8							
MINING.....	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4							
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION.....	6.8	6.4	6.8	8.3	8.9	9.6							
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES...	19.2	19.0	19.1	19.3	19.7	20.1							
TRADE.....	72.1	70.6	71.3	72.4	73.4	75.1							
WHOLESALE TRADE.....	14.8	14.6	14.7	14.9	15.0	15.2							
RETAIL TRADE.....	57.3	56.0	56.6	57.5	58.4	59.9							
FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE....	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.5	13.5							
SERVICES.....	65.9	66.2	67.2	67.4	68.2	69.0							
GOVERNMENT.....	70.4	71.0	71.4	71.3	72.0	72.9							
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.....	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.6	13.4							
STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT.....	58.0	58.8	59.2	59.0	59.4	59.5							

1/ ESTIMATES BASED ON NATIONAL HOUSEHOLD SAMPLE, CENSUS AND OTHER RELATIONSHIPS: INCLUDES SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY AND DOMESTIC WORKERS. CURRENT MONTH PRELIMINARY. REVISED TO 1987 BENCHMARKS.
2/ NON-ADDITIVE - INCLUDED IN TOTAL EMPLOYMENT.
3/ COMPUTED FROM WHOLE (UNROUNDED) NUMBERS. ESTABLISHMENT SERIES BEGAN JANUARY 1964; RESIDENCE SERIES IN JANUARY 1970.
SOURCE FOR RESIDENCE DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTES S-1 AND S-2 ON FINAL PAGE.
SOURCE FOR ESTABLISHMENT DATA: SEE TECHNICAL NOTE S-4 ON FINAL PAGE.
* UNDER 50.

TABLE III

MONTANA HOURS & EARNINGS

For Private Nonagricultural Production Workers

	Production Employment (In Thousands)				Average Weekly Earnings			
	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	178.6	174.0	170.5	174.9	$283.62	$283.27	$289.85	$284.33
MANUFACTURING	15.8	15.3	14.8	14.9	426.38	426.01	451.26	423.06
Durable Goods	11.2	10.8	10.3	10.3	427.81	425.46	443.08	421.61
Non-Durable	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	422.42	426.73	471.02	424.50
MINING	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.7	581.60	573.03	600.06	564.71
CONSTRUCTION	7.4	6.8	6.1	7.3	550.05	537.24	527.80	552.23
*TCU	16.5	16.5	16.2	16.5	466.62	475.42	488.53	486.49
Transportation	10.4	10.5	10.3	10.4	422.60	465.50	455.59	454.69
Communications	6.1	6.0	5.9	6.1	543.32	494.76	548.66	539.63
TRADE	66.3	64.4	63.5	65.0	200.63	199.04	202.64	202.94
Wholesale Trade	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.2	312.05	316.80	320.32	333.52
Retail Trade	53.7	52.1	51.2	52.8	174.46	170.80	173.52	173.28
**FIRE	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	248.75	243.18	261.72	239.78
SERVICES	57.4	55.9	54.9	56.3	234.53	235.47	239.32	231.31

	Average Weekly Hours				Average Hourly Earnings			
	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988	June 1989	May. 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988
TOTAL PRIVATE	32.6	32.3	32.9	33.1	$ 8.70	$ 8.77	$ 8.81	$ 8.59
MANUFACTURING	39.7	39.3	41.4	39.1	10.74	10.84	10.90	10.82
Durable Goods	40.9	40.1	41.8	39.7	10.46	10.61	10.60	10.62
Non-Durable	36.7	37.4	40.5	37.6	11.51	11.41	11.63	11.29
MINING	40.7	40.1	41.7	41.1	14.29	14.29	14.39	13.74
CONSTRUCTION	38.6	37.0	36.3	39.7	14.25	14.52	14.54	13.91
*TCU	36.8	37.2	37.9	37.8	12.68	12.78	12.89	12.87
Transportation	36.4	37.3	37.1	37.3	11.61	12.48	12.28	12.19
Communications, Utilities.	37.6	37.2	39.5	38.6	14.45	13.30	13.89	13.98
TRADE	29.9	29.4	29.8	30.2	6.71	6.77	6.80	6.72
Wholesale Trade	35.5	35.2	35.2	37.9	8.79	9.00	9.10	8.80
Retail Trade	28.6	28.0	28.4	28.5	6.10	6.10	6.11	6.08
**FIRE	34.5	34.0	36.0	34.5	7.21	7.17	7.27	6.95
SERVICES	30.9	30.7	31.0	31.6	7.59	7.67	7.72	7.32

*Transportation/Communications/Utilities

**Finance/Insurance/Real Estate

Production workers are non supervisory and non government payroll personnel.

Source: See technical note S-4 on final page.

TABLE IV

THE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - U.S.

ALL ITEMS

(1982-1984 = 100)

	1989		1988		1987	
	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W	CPI-U	CPI-W
January	121.1	119.7	115.7	114.5	111.2	110.0
February	121.6	120.2	116.0	114.7	111.6	110.5
March	122.3	120.8	116.5	115.1	112.1	111.0
April	123.1	121.8	117.1	115.7	112.7	111.6
May	123.8	122.5	117.5	116.2	113.1	111.9
June	124.1	122.8	118.0	116.7	113.5	112.4
July			118.5	117.2	113.8	112.7
August			119.0	117.7	114.4	113.3
September			119.8	118.5	115.0	113.8
October			120.2	118.9	115.3	114.1
November			120.3	119.0	115.4	114.3
December			120.5	119.2	115.4	114.2
Dec-to-Dec %			4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.5%
AVERAGE:			118.3	117.0	113.6	112.5
Ann Avg %			4.1%	4.0%	3.6%	3.6%

		Percent Change From			
Expenditure Category CPI-U Index	June 1989	May 1989	Apr. 1989	June 1988	June 1987
ALL ITEMS	124.1	0.2%	0.8%	5.2%	9.3%
Food & Beverages	124.9	0.2%	0.7%	6.2%	9.8%
Housing	122.9	0.7%	1.1%	3.6%	7.5%
Apparel & Upkeep	117.8	-2.2%	-2.6%	2.8%	7.8%
Transportation	115.9	-0.1%	1.1%	6.8%	10.0%
Medical Care	148.5	0.7%	1.2%	7.5%	14.3%
Entertainment	126.2	0.6%	0.6%	5.1%	9.8%
Other Goods & Services	146.3	0.6%	1.1%	8.0%	14.9%

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures changes in prices of goods and services in major expenditure groups. The CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) covers about 40 percent of the total noninstitutional population. The CPI for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) covers about 80 percent of the total noninstitutional population, including wage earners and clerical workers, salaried workers, the self-employed, retirees, and the unemployed.

Table V

NEW BUSINESS FIRMS IN MONTANA

AREAS	Apr To Jun 1989	Apr To Jun 1988	Year-to-Date 1989	Year-to-Date 1988
STATE OF MONTANA	765	867	1599	1725
GREAT FALLS MSA	60	79	115	147
BILLINGS MSA	79	120	222	247
MULTI COUNTY BUSINESS	77	89	158	152
ANACONDA-BUTTE LFA	46	56	104	125
BEAVERHEAD	9	5	15	15
DEER LODGE	8	5	14	13
GRANITE	2	6	4	11
MADISON	4	12	19	17
POWELL	1	5	8	11
SILVER BOW	22	23	44	58
BOZEMAN LFA	92	88	170	173
GALLATIN	74	68	134	131
MEAGHER	0	3	1	4
PARK	18	17	35	38
GLASGOW LFA	21	15	39	43
DANIELS	1	4	2	7
PHILLIPS	1	3	4	7
ROOSEVELT	10	1	18	11
SHERIDAN	3	3	5	7
VALLEY	6	4	10	11
GLENDIVE LFA	26	20	43	43
DAWSON	10	6	15	10
GARFIELD	2	1	2	2
MCCONE	0	1	2	4
PRAIRIE	2	0	3	2
RICHLAND	10	12	19	25
WIBAUX	2	0	2	0
HARDIN-RED LODGE LFA	27	18	47	43
BIG HORN	9	4	14	10
CARBON	15	7	23	15
STILLWATER	3	3	8	10
SWEET GRASS	0	4	2	8
HAVRE LFA	8	14	36	29
BLAINE	2	4	7	7
HILL	5	9	22	21
LIBERTY	1	1	7	1
HELENA LFA	59	59	113	121
BROADWATER	3	6	4	10
JEFFERSON	3	8	4	17
LEWIS & CLARK	53	45	105	94
KALISPELL LFA	109	118	208	235
FLATHEAD	74	69	135	150
LAKE	13	20	33	35
LINCOLN	22	29	40	50
LEWISTOWN LFA	17	21	34	41
FERGUS	9	14	18	24
GOLDEN VALLEY	0	0	0	0
JUDITH BASIN	0	5	1	10
MUSSELSHELL	3	1	8	3
PETROLEUM	1	0	1	0
WHEATLAND	4	1	6	4
MILES CITY LFA	26	21	54	39
CARTER	0	1	1	2
CUSTER	11	3	23	11
FALLON	4	2	7	3
POWDER RIVER	5	4	5	7
ROSEBUD	6	10	17	15
TREASURE	0	1	1	1
MISSOULA LFA	90	130	200	244
MINERAL	2	1	10	3
MISSOULA	60	87	131	170
RAVALLI	24	36	47	62
SANDERS	4	6	12	9
SHELBY-CUT BANK LFA	28	19	56	43
CHOUTEAU	2	7	6	10
GLACIER	7	5	15	15
PONDERA	5	3	14	5
TETON	7	0	10	6
TOOLE	7	4	11	7

The new business tally includes successors to active accounts (an established business with a new owner) which amounts to nearly one-third of the total new businesses.
Source: See technical note S-6 on final page.

SOURCES OF DATA

S-1.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor & Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). LAUS data (Local Area Unemployment Statistics program) are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark and are the official BLS approved series that is used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. This series represents employment and unemployment by place of residence and is not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series (CES data). Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed.

S-2.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau. The unadjusted unemployment rate is prepared by the LAUS program in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The seasonally adjusted rate is an unofficial series and is provided only as an informational economic time-series.

S-3.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from LAUS data. Data for Congressional Districts, Service Delivery Areas and Labor Force Areas are calculated from the official data series by summing up employment and unemployment for the appropriate counties involved and calculating an unemployment rate from the summed data for each area.

S-4.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Data from the CES (Current Employment Statistics) program represent employment by place-of-work and cover full-time and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for the payroll period that includes the 12th of the month. The data exclude the self-employed, volunteers, unpaid family workers, and domestic workers. Persons on sick leave, vacations, or holidays, and being paid for that period by their employer, are considered employed. Payroll and worker-hour data are collected for production and related workers in manufacturing industries, nonsupervisory workers in private service-producing industries, and construction workers in construction industries. The earnings figures are "gross" figures; that is, they reflect changes in wage rates, shift differentials, and premium pay for overtime work. The hours figures relate to the hours for which pay was received; this is different from scheduled or standard work hours.

S-5.Tabulations produced by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and reprinted by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. This is a national data series because Montana data is not available.

S-6.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Research and Analysis Bureau from Unemployment Insurance administrative records and is produced for informational purposes only.

S-7.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division to meet federal reporting requirements (ETA 5159, DE 230, and ETA 2112 Reports) and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only.

S-8.Prepared by the Montana Department of Labor and Industry, Unemployment Insurance Division and is reprinted by the Research and Analysis Bureau for informational purposes only. (DE 230 Report.)

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

1. Civilian Labor Force - the number of persons 16 years and older, defined as employed or unemployed, excluding members of the armed forces.

2. Employed - those persons who work for pay or profit during a week or, as unpaid family workers, work 15 hours or more during a week. Also included as employed are those who although not working had some job attachment and were not looking for work, including persons temporarily absent from a job due to illness, bad weather, vacation, or labor dispute, whether or not they were in a pay status during their time off.

3. Unemployed - those persons who, for an entire week, did not work at all, were able to work and available for work, and (1) were looking for work or (2) would have looked for work except that (a) they were waiting to return to a job from which they had been laid off, or (b) they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job scheduled to start within the following 30 days (and were not in school during the week).

4. Unemployment Rate - the number of unemployed expressed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

5. Residence Data - a count of people by where people live.

6. Establishment Data - a count of jobs by where people work.

7. Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force Series - to facilitate the evaluation of the labor force, recurrent yearly movements have been isolated and removed using the X-11 ARIMA method of seasonal adjustment. This is the same method used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to seasonally adjust the national labor force series.

8. MSA - Metropolitan Statistical Area - as determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The MSA must have a central city with a population of 50,000 or more.

9. LFA - Labor Force Area as determined by the Research and Analysis Bureau, Montana Department of Labor and Industry, consists of a central city or cities with a population of less than 50,000 and the economically integrated geographical area surrounding it.

10. SDA - The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established to replace CETA in job search, placement, relocation, and especially training assistance. Each state designs local plans for JTPA programs through a Private Industry Council (PIC). Each PIC jurisdiction is known as Service Delivery Area (SDA). The two SDA's for Montana are known as Rural CEP (Beaverhead, Broadwater, Deer Lodge, Granite, Jefferson, Lewis & Clark, Madison, Meagher, Powell, and Silver Bow counties) and Balance of State (the other 46 counties).

11. BENCHMARKING - It is a continuous process of establishing a new set of data which affects the series of estimates through revisions. Once a new benchmark is established, the adjustments to estimates between the new benchmark and the preceding one are carried forward progressively to the current month by use of sample trends. The benchmark is established less frequently (usually once a year) based on sample or secondary data. In the case of employment data, the benchmark is used to establish the level of employment, while the sample is primarily used to measure the month - to - month changes in the level.

12. CES-790 Program - current employment statistics survey produces monthly estimates of a wide variety of employment and earnings information for the nation and each state.

The Montana State Job Service Division maintains 23 local Job Service Offices in principal cities of Montana. You are invited to call on any of these offices for assistance in filling positions in your organization, obtaining additional labor market information and for receiving other services in connection with your employment needs.

LOCAL JOB SERVICE OFFICE LISTING

ANACONDA
307 E. Park
Anaconda, MT 59711
(563-3444)

BILLINGS
Main & Satellite Ofc.
624 N. 24th Street
Billings, MT 59101
(259-5529)

BOZEMAN
121 N. Willson
Bozeman, MT 59715
(586-5455)

BUTTE
206 W. Granite
P.O. Box 309
Butte, MT 59703
(782-0417)

CUT BANK
20 S. Central
Cut Bank, MT 59427
(873-2191)

DILLON
310 E. Sebree
P.O. Box 1300
Dillon, MT 59725
(683-5501)

GLASGOW
238 2nd Ave. S.
Glasgow, MT 59230
(228-9369)

GLENDIVE
211 S. Kendrick
Glendive, MT 59330
(365-3314)

GREAT FALLS
1018 7th St. S.
Great Falls, MT 59405
(761-1730)

HAMILTON
333 Main Street
P.O. Box 73
Hamilton, MT 59840
(363-1822)

HAVRE
416 1st St.
Havre, MT 59501
(265-5847)

HELENA
715 Front Street
Helena, MT 59601
(449-6006)

FLATHEAD
427 1st Ave. E.
Kalispell, MT 59901
(752-5627)

LEWISTOWN
300 First Ave. N.
Lewistown, MT 59457
(538-8701)

LIBBY
314 S. Mineral Ave.
Libby, MT 59923
(293-2682)

LIVINGSTON
228 S. Main
P.O. Box 1199
Livingston, MT 59047
(222-0520)

MILES CITY
12 N. 10th
P.O. Box 1786
Miles City, MT 59301
(232-1316)

MISSOULA
539 S. 3rd St. W.
P.O. Box 5027
Missoula, MT 59806
(728-7060)

POLSON
417 Main Street
P.O. Box 970
Polson, MT 59860
(883-5261)

SHELBY
402 1st Street S.
Shelby, MT 59474
(434-5161)

SIDNEY
120 S. Central
Sidney, MT 59270
(482-1204)

THOMPSON FALLS
608 Main Street
P.O. Box 669
Thompson Falls, MT 59873
(827-3472)

WOLF POINT
200 Highway 2 East
Wolf Point, MT 59201
(653-1720)

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IN

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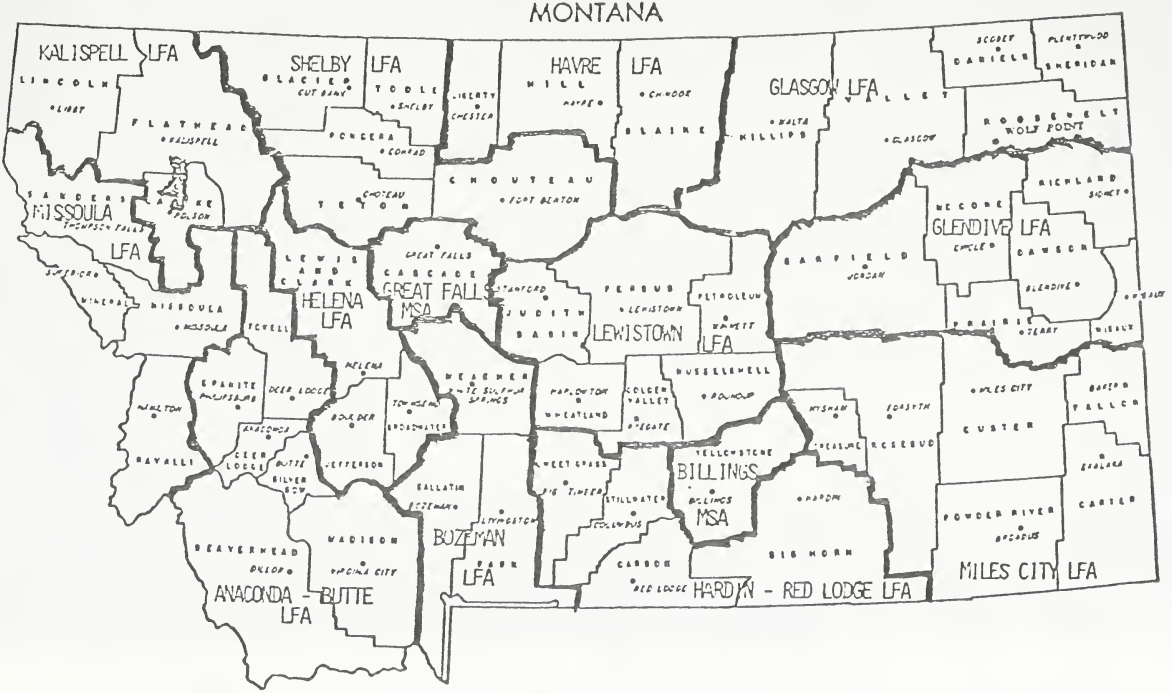

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